

25087—Continued.

be easier to cultivate than the Mazzard or Mahaleb seedlings which are now in use and the propagating work done in the winter on the bench instead of in the field? The difficulties in getting a stock large enough to bud in regions where the leaf-blight is bad has suggested the trial of this Japanese wild cherry as a possible way out of this difficulty. By recent tests I have shown that this wild form strikes very easily in sand." (*Fairchild.*)

25088. VIGNA UNGUICULATA (L.) Walp.**Cowpea.**

From Muskegon, Mich. Presented by Mr. C. D. McLouth. Received March 15, 1909.

Red Ripper (?). "My seed of this variety has been developed from a solitary plant found in a field of *Whippoorwill* cowpeas grown in 1905. This seed was purchased from a local dealer. It is by far the best variety I have grown in its earliness and abundant pod production." (*McLouth.*)

25089. BELOU GLUTINOSA (Blanco) Skeels.

From Philippine Islands. Presented by Mr. William S. Lyon, Manila, P. I. Received March 22, 1909.

Seed. See No. 24591 for description.

Distribution.—A small tree, native of the Philippine Islands.

25090 and 25091.

From Strasburg, Germany. Presented by Mr. George Wintz, Benson, Minn., through Mr. J. M. Westgate. Received March 15, 1909.

Seeds of each of the following:

25090. TRIFOLIUM PRATENSE L.

Red clover.

25091. MEDICAGO SATIVA L.

Alfalfa.

"This seed was received under the name *Spitzeklee*, which is said to be hardier than ordinary alfalfa." (*Westgate.*)

25094. FICUS SYCOMORUS L.

From Cairo, Egypt. Presented by Mr. W. Lawrence Balls, botanist, Khedivial Agricultural Society. Received March 22, 1909.

"This species of fig is grown largely along the north coast of Africa as a shade tree. Giant specimens are to be found in Alexandria and Cairo and at Biskra. The trees are beautiful shade trees, and make wonderful avenues in these dry climates where irrigation is practiced. The fruits are small, about the size of a pigeon's egg, and are sometimes eaten by the Algerian Arabs. They are, however, of no commercial importance.

"As the plants are grown easily from cuttings and make very rapid growth this tree may be expected to thrive well in the practically frostless regions of California and Florida. I do not know how low temperatures it will stand, but probably not more than a temperature of 18° or 20° F'.

"Like many valuable things, it has its drawbacks. The Europeans in Egypt complain of a bad odor exhaled by the tree during the fruiting season." (*Fairchild.*)

"This tree will probably not fruit in the absence of its peculiar fig insect, which is in this case not a *Blastophaga* at all but belongs to another genus. Probably this will solve the malodorous fruit problem. I fear you will find it rather tender." (*Walter T. Swingle.*)

Distribution.—A large tree found in Egypt and the adjacent countries of the north-eastern part of Africa.